

9/6/90

Comm 435

└ Front page - main section  
" " words  
" " opinion

- BRIEFING CONFERENCE

editorial paragraph - 2

headline . . . putting context

JOE BUSTILLOS

9-13-90

4

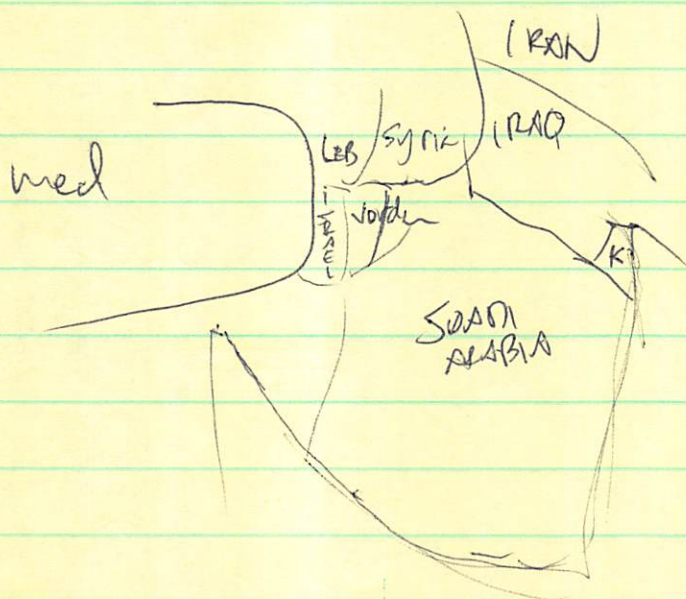
President's SPEECH

- 1 { a) proposed 8-minute videotape to Iraqi TV.  
b) in for the long haul  
c) support from the Soviet Union } Iraqi Conflict

2 (4) Jesse Jackson

3 (5) Stay in Los Angeles, Raiders

4)





Comm 435

9-13

- A) Defining the Editorial (page)
- B) Purpose of the Editorial (page)
- C) Brief hist. of the Amer. Editorial
- D) Criticism of Editorial
- E) Writing an Editorial

## The Subjectivity Scale

Straight News

Feature

Interpretive / Background reporting  
- why? Scholarly

Review

Editorial writing → making an argument w/ evidence  
Syndicated Columnist expressing opinion

newspaper's personality

1) media should / should not editorialize?

2) media editorializes do / don't influence public opinion?

3) the media should / should not editorial political candidates?



Media

~~It~~ should it flatterize

- 1) to blind / weary
- 2) lack adequate background
- 3) to ~~represent~~ <sup>represent</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~public~~ <sup>public</sup>
- 4) lack effective point of view
- 5) parade of facts / no conclusion
- 6) ask questions / not concluding
- 7) too conservative
- 8) super patriotic
- 9) not supportive of underdogs
- 10) blind acceptance of the status quo
- 11) not engaged in actual self-criticism.

Why we should

- 1) demand by ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~public~~ <sup>public</sup>
- 2) outlet for best intellectual diffy & editor
- 3) enhance prestige of newspaper
- 4) disorganized coloring news
- 5) Editorials serve reader

- 1) bring order out of chaos
  - 2) fight reader's battles
  - 3) start people thinking
  - 4) cultivate ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~public~~ <sup>public</sup> ~~mind~~ <sup>mind</sup>
- inable reader to move & eds weakness



- 3 -

Save the paper

- 1) newspaper's personality
- 2) varying opinion
- 3) speak to reader & whole new generation

Functions of Editor

- 1) keep it enlightened
- 2) gyroscopes
- 3) means of prophesy

Editorial begin w/ American revolution

T. Paine, see Adams } - (prior whole paper = editorial) → paper to persuade

History

Federalists Papers < Madison

Penny Press, Horace Greeley - true editorial page

(W.R. Hearst / Pulitzer) - use 8 editorial page

about 8 TV change 8 editorial FCC



## Functions

### Building an Editorial

1) Title - include w/ assignment

2) Lead/Intro

1) News Peg Leads

→ news clippings

→ talk to reporters

2) Inverted leads

Actions statement presented first

3) Generalization leads

no directive - in w/ correct news.

3) Body

4) Summary/Conclusion/Call to Action

1) straight away summary

2) Quotable finding

3) Appeal for action



## Types of Editorials

- 1) Eds to inform/explain
- 2) " that try to convert/persuade
- 3) Eds that amuse or tease

① Narrow down the topic -

write a statement of purpose

done on separate sheet w/ editorial

② gather data

③ organize material

④ Arrange topics in logical order

⑤ write editorial

letters to the editor

5 paragraphs



9/20

①

- Editorial to Inform (persuade/entertain)
- 1) Interpretive - don't argue a point of view
  - 2) Explain

## Editorial to Inform

- 1) Historical perspective
- 2) alternative solutions or answers
- 3) relate news event to other issues/events - provide perspective

types:

- 1 historical - patterns
- 2 tribute / Obituary life long task
- 3 Geographic - where is it and why is it important
- 4 Issue - what's this all about / Issue behind the news event
- 5 well Done (good job, accomplished task).
- 6 Review call attention to a new book / play...
- 7 Duty / Seasonal ... avoid PR flak
- 8 Crystal Ball - what's going to happen next.



## PARTS OF AN EDITORIAL

1. Statement of the subject, issue or theme
2. Comment about the subject
3. conclusion solution

## 3 Levels of Conversation

1. People talking about people
2. People talking about things
3. people talking about ideas

↓  
Should be issue oriented — what  
is the issue that ~~upset~~ upsets you  
w/ regards to this issue

Elements for a good editorial subject

1. Relevance
2. Timeliness
3. Proximity



3

Where do you find a good subject for an editorial?

1. Newspaper or news script
2. Newspapers (letters to the editor)
3. Topic books
4. reflection
5. letters to the editor
6. brainstorming

Avoid Editorial pitfalls

1. practice Affirmation - writing about nothing
2. Are Canned
3. written to oppose a (PR) "friend"
4. regurgitate the news story
5. Betray your lack of knowledge of the subject
6. make prediction - legal
7. Pass judgement on matters still under investigation

Separate sheet -

one sentence thesis sentence  
→ resource list.



9/27

EDITORIAL TO ~~PLAIN~~ ~~INFORM~~ PERSUADE STRUCTURES  
The lead may be based

- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| <p>1) NEWS PGZ<br/>2) SUMMARY</p> | <p>A THE BLANKET STATEMENT<br/>B THE STRAIGHT FORWARD OBSERVATION<br/>C THE FEINT</p> |
|-----------------------------------|---|

A) THE BLANKET STATEMENT -

SPELS OUT IN BROAD STROKES THE GENERAL TOPIC OF THE EDITORIAL (JUSTICE: BLIND & BIGGER)

B) STRAIGHT FORWARD -

JUST BEGIN W/ A NEWS PGZ (- A CHALLENGE - ASKING)

C) THE FEINT

THE WRITER PUTS UP A STRAW MAN & IMMEDIATELY KNOCKS IT DOWN, STARTLING THE READER  
A QUOTATION OR ANALOGY MAY SERVE AS THE POINT (MEMO TO INCREASING)

ELEMENT OF PERSUASIVE EDITORIAL OPENING

1. EXORDIUM: AROUSES sympathy & interest in the subject & or issue - emotion
2. NARRATIVE: gives pertinent background
3. PARTITION: State the Thesis & gives hints of the conclusion or an indication of how the argument will be developed



## two modes of Body

### 1. Enumeration

- a. listing of 3 or more elements in a series
- b. list of statements

### 2. editorial insertions

## Chronology

division based on time in which past, present, & the future of an event or process is evaluated & speculated upon.

## Conclusion

1. Summary of the main point
2. Specific reference to opening words, as though the author were closing a circle.
3. Force choice "either/or" (optional)

## Take A Point Of View



11/29

how the courts have interpreted libel

## AVOIDING LIBEL

### I. THE COMMON LAW PRIVILEGE

A. Two types of expression of opinion are recognized by the courts.

1. "Pure type" occurs when the opinion writer states the facts on which he bases his opinion or when both parties to the communication know the facts or assume their existence and the comment is clearly based on those assumed facts.
2. "Mixed type" of expression is apparently based on facts that have not been stated or cannot be assumed to exist by the parties to the communication.

B. It is only the pure type of expression of opinion to which the common law privilege of fair comment has been held to apply.

### II. THE CONSTITUTIONAL PRIVILEGE

A. The "actual malice" libel rule by the Supreme Court in New York Times v. Sullivan and its progeny has generally broadened the protection afforded the opinion writer.

1. It adopted a minority common law view that comment about public officials is protected, even if the factual assertions upon which such comment is based are false.
2. The "actual malice" rule requires that such misstatements of fact must not be made knowingly or recklessly.
3. In 1967 this constitutional privilege was extended to include public figures and in 1971 to include all matters of general or public concern, no matter what the status of the plaintiff.

B. In its 1974 Gertz opinion, the Court withdrew protection for statements about all matters of general or public concern.

1. It returned to its pre-1971 position of protecting only commentary about public officials and public figures.
2. The Court asserted that as a matter of constitutional law there can be no such thing as a false idea or opinion, broadening constitutional protection for opinion writing.
3. Gertz extends the constitutional privilege, protecting expression of opinion beyond that involving public officials and public figures (where even misstatement of fact is protected if "actual malice" is avoided).

knowingly & recklessly disregard for the truth.



comments about private individuals so long as matters of public concern are involved and such assertions are indeed expressions of opinion and not misstatements of fact.

### III. THE JUDICIAL APPROACH

- A. In *Ollman v. Evans*, the U.S. Court of Appeals, in 1984 stated: "Gertz's implicit command...imposes upon both state and federal courts the duty as a matter of constitutional adjudication to distinguish facts from opinions in order to provide opinions with the requisite, absolute First Amendment protection."
- B. The court set out a four-part test to be used in assessing whether the average reader would view such published statements as fact or opinion.
  - 1. The "common usage or meaning of the specific language of the challenged statement" should be analyzed to determine whether "the statement has a precise core of meaning for which a consensus of understanding exists or, conversely, whether the statement is indefinite and ambiguous."
  - 2. Courts should "consider the degree to which the statements are verifiable--is the statement objectively capable of proof or disproof?"
  - 3. Courts must "examine the context in which the statements occur."
  - 4. A final consideration is "the broader context or setting in which the statement appears."



Joe Busnel

EDITORIAL AND CRITICAL WRITING  
Study Quiz

Circle the letter which best answers the question or completes the statement.

1. Who was America's first political columnist?
  - a. Jack Anderson
  - ☒ b. Walter Lippmann
  - c. James Reston
  - d. Robert Stevenson
  - e. None of the above
2. The number and role of the syndicated opinion columnist is on the increase.
  - ☒ a. True
  - b. False
3. Which of the following is a criticism of employing the work of syndicated writers?
  - a. They add prestige to the newspaper.
  - b. They make a significant contribution to the thought process.
  - ☒ c. They are Washington-based.
  - d. They are usually excellent writers.
  - e. All of the above
4. Which of the following doesn't fit here?
  - a. William F. Buckley Jr.
  - b. William Safire
  - c. James Kilpatrick
  - ☒ d. Tom Wicker
  - e. George F. Will
5. Which of the following doesn't fit here?
  - a. James S. Reston
  - b. Carl Rowan
  - ☒ c. Jody Powell
  - d. William Raspberry
  - ☒ e. Paul Harvey
6. Which of the following is not TRUE?
  - a. The columnist enjoys greater freedom than his colleague laboring on the anonymous editorial section of a magazine or newspaper.
  - b. The syndicated columnist is really an entrepreneur.
  - c. Columnists can venture out on flimsy limbs with predictions unsupported by



- ✓ d. back-up statistics or even logic.  
The columnist who relies exclusively on expressions of personal opinion are the most successful.  
e. None of the above

7. According to Jerome Barron, professor of law at the National Center, George Washington University, what has destroyed the equilibrium of the marketplace of ideas in America?

- a. Changes in technology.  
b. The growing monopolization  
c. The denial minority viewpoints.  
d. The romantic interpretation of the First Amendment, which denies a needed public forum.  
e. All of the above

8. What were the two basic duties the Federal Communications Commission in its 1974 report on the handling of public issues under the Fairness Doctrine stress?

- minority views / fairness  
— reasonable about public issues

9. What is the "personal attack" provision of the Fairness Doctrine?

Personal attack is that a broadcaster must allow for a rebuttal of an opinion w/ one week

10. What is the FCC rule dealing with endorsing or opposing a candidate?

The current FCC ruling is that a broadcaster can endorse a candidate or opinion & is not responsible for presenting an opposing opinion or candidate

major



Joe Bustillos  
November 8, 1990  
Editorial Paragraphs assignment 3

1) It is easier to understand someones <sup>✓</sup> point of view by peering  
over his shoulder than by standing on his toes <sup>+4</sup>

2) Political elections and the coming of <sup>✓</sup> Autumn have something  
in common in Southern California. While the calendar says that  
they have come and gone, the countryside remains virtually  
unchanged. <sup>read</sup> <sup>+4</sup>

X X X



Joe Bustillos  
COMM435 - Editorial and Critical Writing

Harry W. Stonecipher, Editorial and Persuasive Writing  
Book Notes

Chapter One: THE OPINION FUNCTION: An Introduction  
Broadcast Editorializing

Fairness Doctrine:

1) the personal attack rule allowing a reasonable opportunity of a person or group attacked during the discussion of controversial issues to respond to the attack;

2) a requirement that any broadcaster who endorses or opposes a legally qualified political candidate in an editorial provide a reasonable opportunity for all opposing candidates or the candidate opposed to respond;

3) a balanced representation requirement of all broadcasters in their airing of controversial issues with the deciding initially whether an issue is controversial;

4) Zapple doctrine, requiring a broadcast station that gives spokespersons for one candidate for political office access must give equal opportunity to spokespersons for all other candidates for the same office.

1985, FCC doesn't promote fairness

**Criticism of Media Editorials**

Conflicting Goals:

Reader (entertained), reporter (change the world), and publisher (make money).

**The Need for Editorializing**

First Amendment, social responsibility,

**Persuasive Effect of Editorials**

agenda setting

**Editorial Endorsements Do Count**

*sermon*

**The Editorial Function**

*help & enlighten - not, stop rape, prophet*

**The Media Editorialist**

*responsible journalist*

**Rising to the Editorial Challenge**

*Clarence P. Ledger*

*papers personality = ed wa post  
Kath Graham*



## CHAPTER TWO: THE EDITORIAL: An Attempt Toward Defining and Classifying

What Is an Editorial?

1) inform/explain 2) persuade/convince  
3) stimulate insight  
L.A. White opinion via selected facts new insight  
Classified as to Parts 1) statement of subject/problem/issue  
2) ~~conclude~~ 3) conclusion ...  
→ may have no conclusion  
Classified as to Purpose 1) inform/explain 2) convert 3) advise

The Editorial Paragraph

Robert Tarral 4. epigrammatic structure  
Other Editorial Classifications  
Given by composition (exposition/argumentative/narrative/descriptive)  
by appeal by source by context  
Classifying Broadcast Commentary

Problem-Solving Editorials

asking the right question (1) prob. ~~recognized~~ recognized  
(2) analyzed  
(3) solution found

Personalizing Editorial Comment

Columnist - philosophical commentary → social commentary

A "Ubiquitous Ingredient"

opinion function



**CHAPTER THREE: CHOICE OF SUBJECTS: Determining What Needs to Be Illuminated**

**Editorialist as "Free Spirit"**

**One Newspaper's Effort**

- 1) people fully don't people  
2) people taking draft they're  
people taking most ideas

**The Importance of Reading**

*news sources*

**Illuminating the News**

*news org - truly*

**Dealing with Public Issues**

- beyond what the newspaper offers*  
1) explain importance of days events  
2) background to further sig of event

**Letters as Editorial Catalyst**

- 3) predict out come  
4) pass word forward

**Problem-Solving Editorials**

- 1) prob. recognized  
2) prob defined/classified  
3) various solutions offered

**Editorials as Informal Essays**

- 4) solutions tested  
5) best hypothesis offered

**Editorial Brainstorming**

**Avoiding Afghanistanism**

*not only happily*

**Avoiding "Canned" Editorials**

*not only as under id*

**Other Hazards to be Avoided**

**On Making Right Choices**



**CHAPTER FOUR: FINDING FACTS: Basic Reference and Source Materials**

**The Newspaper as Source**

**General Editorial References**

**Biographical References**

**Yearbooks and Almanacs**

**Indexes, Digests, and Abstracts**

**Statistical and Geographical References**

**Judicial References**

**Guides to Governmental Documents and Agencies**

**Avoiding Blandness**

**Whom Does One Trust?**

*research*



**CHAPTER FIVE: AVOIDING LIBEL: The Fact-Opinion Distinction**  
**The Common Law Privilege**

*distinction between fact & opinion  
assertion*

**The Constitutional Privilege**

*NY T vs Sullivan*

**The Judicial Approach**

*Illinois v. Egan*

*Cert 2 - no such thing as a  
false idea.*

**Protection for Editorials**

- 1) incorrect construction*
- 2) statement verifiable*
- 3) context of statement*
- 4) broader context*

**Protection for Opinion Columns**

**Protection for Letters to the Editor**

**The Fact-Opinion Distinction**

- 1) specific language used*
- 2) statement verifiable*
- 3) general context of statement*
- broader context - opinion or fact.*

**CHAPTER SIX: REFLECTION: An Important Ingredient in Persuasion**  
**Thinking Versus Logic**

**Styles of Thinking**

**Thinking as a Scientist**

**Thinking about Thinking**

**Preparation: Reasoning from Facts**

**Incubation: Editorialist as "Man Thinking"**

**Illumination: Finding the Happy Idea**

**Verification: Does the Idea "Plug In"?**

**Enemies of Effective Thinking**

*Synthesist  
Idealist  
Pragmatist  
Analyst  
Realist*

1. you will
- 2) recognize "grays"
- 3) discount own prejudices
- 4) recog. differences
- 5) construct change
- 6) where will be



**CHAPTER SEVEN: A FEW PERSUASIVE TECHNIQUES: A Matter of Craftsmanship**

Keep the Writing Simple -

Say What You Mean -

*Spoken  
written  
understand*

First Impressions: The Opening

Arguing in a Straight Line

Proof Structure: A Case for Documentation

Repetition, Parallelism, and Enumeration

Use of Literary Devices

*ordered  
use of language*

Appeal, Approach, Tone and Style

Closing the Appeal

The Need for Critiquing

**CHAPTER EIGHT: VERBAL AND STATISTICAL FALLACIES: The Need for Precision**

**Unwarranted Assumptions**

inductive: evidence  $\rightarrow$  conclusion  
deductive: premises  $\rightarrow$  conclusion

**Fallacies of Ambiguity**

- Puck
- terms

**Statistical Fallacies**

- ~~Spurious~~
- ~~Reduction~~

**On Posing Questions**

- 1) ask <sup>complex</sup> question
- 2) ignoring bias question
- 3) irrational evidence
- 4) begging the question
- 5) non-sequitur

**Other Faults to Be Avoided**

**The Need for Precision**



**CHAPTER NINE: EDITORIAL CREDIBILITY: Perceptions Make a  
Difference  
Credibility and Persuasion**

**Dimensions of Credibility**

**Credibility and Media Use**

**Believability and Credibility**

**Attractiveness and Credibility**

**Similarity and Dissimilarity**

**Enhancing Source Credibility**

**CHAPTER TEN: THE EDITORIAL APPEAL: How You Make It Is Important  
The Yale Program Approach**

**Attention and Comprehension**

**Acceptance and Retention**

**Primacy-Recency Effects**

**One-sided versus Two-sided Appeals**

**The Effect of Repetition**

**Fear-Arousing Appeals**

**The Effect of Humor**

**Conclusion Drawing**

**Two Editorial Examples**

**A few Strategies of Persuasion**



**CHAPTER ELEVEN: THE EDITORIAL AUDIENCE: Selective, Skeptical,  
Obstinate**

**The Nature of attitudes**

**The Role of Theories**

**Cognitive Dissonance Theory**

**The Role of Interpersonal Influence**

**Personality and Persuasion**

**Motivations and Attitudes**

**Other Persuasibility Factors**

**Meeting the Challenge**

**CHAPTER TWELVE: THE SYNDICATED OPINION COLUMNIST: A Necessary  
Ingredient**

**The Need for Columnists**

**Selection of Columnists**

**A Look at the Syndicates**

**The Conservative Voices**

**The Liberal Voices**

**Other Wits and Sages**

**The Prestige Factor**

**The Role of Syndicated Columnists**



**CHAPTER THIRTEEN:    FEEDBACK:    The    Need for an Open Forum**  
**Theoretical Basis for Access**

**Legal Implications of Access**

**Broadcast Fairness Doctrine**

**Letters to the Editor**

**The Pro-Con Approach**

**The Op-Ed Page**

**Other Affirmative Approaches**

**Ombudsmen and Reader Advocate Columns**

**Requirements of an Open Forum**

**CHAPTER FOURTEEN: EDITORIAL POLICY: A Basic Statement of Principles**

**The Editorial Voice**

**The Editorial Conference**

**Implementing Editorial Policy**

**Ethics and Fair Play**

**Livening Up the Editorial Page**

**Looking to the Future**



TI: Panels and Cohorts: Design and Model in the Study of Voting Turnout

AU: Duncan,~Otis-Dudley; Stenbeck,~Magnus

IN: U California, Santa Barbara 93106

JN: Sociological-Methodology; 1988, 18, 1-35.

CO: SOMEDX

AVA: Hard copy reproduction available from SA and/or UMI, Ann Arbor, MI

DT: aja Abstract-of-Journal-Article

LA: English

CP: United-States

PY: 1988

AB: Using US Census Bureau data from the 1964, 1980, 1976, & 1972 Voting Supplements to the Current Population Survey, the application of statistical methods is explored with regard to data reduction & genuine explanatory model development. Modifications in the model for cohort analysis are indicated if it is to address the pseudo-panel design of voting surveys. The question of whether a theoretical basis for the statistical model can be developed using latent-trait models is raised. The methods used for studying aging processes are criticized here, especially the notion that all-purpose models for dependent variables can be applied to diverse outcomes such as mortality, electoral participation, & educational attainment. The analysis of the voting data, it is pointed out, ignored completely the content of electoral politics, particularly whether or not the respondent voted for a winner or loser, representing positive or negative reinforcement of political participation. The Current Population Survey data allow comparison of spouses in the same household, & the close association of political participation between spouses points out the error in surveys that treat turnout for each individual as independent of every other individual. 4 Tables, 1 Figure, 27 References. A. Waters (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

DE: Methodological-Problems (D516750); Statistical-Inference (D831775); Voting-Behavior (D909900)

IP: voter turnout study, statistical methods/model development; census data; 1972-1984;

SH: methodology and research technology; research methods (0104)

CC: 0104; 0100

AN: 90V1150

AV: SA UMI

TI: Electoral Challenges as Indicators of Community Dissatisfaction

AU: Hosman, -Carol-Merz

IN: School Education U Puget Sound, Tacoma WA 98416

JN: Urban-Education; 1989; 24, 1, Apr, 77-92.

CO: UREDDX

AVA: Hard copy reproduction available from SA and/or UMI, Ann Arbor, MI

DT: aja Abstract-of-Journal-Article

LA: English

CP: United-States

PY: 1989

AB: In an attempt to predict incumbent defeat & possible involuntary superintendent turnover, several indices have been developed to measure community conflict in school board elections. Such indices commonly involve factors of voter turnout, number of candidates, & distribution of votes. Here, the power of four conflict indices-the Minar Conflict Index, the Thorsted Conflict Index, the Pol Index, & DISSAT-are compared in an attempt to predict incumbent defeat in Wash in 1987, based on statewide data from the 1985 elections. None of the indices predicted incumbent defeat much better than chance. These results call into question the research populations that led to the development of the indices & suggest a reexamination of the theory on which the indices are based. 2 Tables, 11 References. AA (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

DE: School-Boards (D743100); Elections- (D251400); Washington-(State) (D912900); Prediction- (D853300); Social-Indicators (D788700)

IP: incumbent defeat, school board elections, predictive indices compared; statewide data; Washington;

SH: political sociology/interactions; voting, parties, political systems (0925)

CC: 0925; 0900

AN: 90V2017

AV: SA UMI



TI: Social Work and the 1988 Elections

AU: Ginsberg, Leon

IN: Coll Social Work U South Carolina, Columbia 29208

JN: Social-Work; 1989, 34, 2, Mar, 161-166.

CO: SOWOAB

AVA: Hard copy reproduction available from SA and/or UMI, Ann Arbor, MI

DT: aja Abstract-of-Journal-Article

LA: English

CP: United-States

PY: 1989

AB: General elections that involve the selection of presidents are significant for social work because so much of social policy depends on decisions made by government. The 1988 elections are discussed, including issues of voter turnout, ethnic & gender voting patterns, & the likely impact on social policy of the Bush administration & the new Congress. Congressional & presidential politics are contrasted. Some of the possible effects of the key appointments to executive positions on social policy & social work are discussed, & predictions of consequences of the elections on social welfare policy are provided. 24 References. AA (Copyright 1989, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

DE: Social-Work (D803400); Leadership- (D451200); Government-Policy (D333900); Elections- (D251400); Presidents- (D656400)

IP: social work/policy, presidential elections' effects; case example; 1988 elections;

SH: social welfare; professional issues & perceptions in social welfare work (6150)

CC: 6150; 6100

SB: SOPODA

AN: 89W10866

AV: SA UMI

TI: Unionism and Voter Turnout

AU: Delaney, -John-Thomas; Masters, -Marick-F.; Schwochau, -Susan

IN: Columbia U, New York NY 10027

JN: Journal-of-Labor-Research; 1988, 9, 3, summer, 221-236.

CO: JLRD6

AVA: Hard copy reproduction available from UMI, Ann Arbor, MI

DT: aja Abstract-of-Journal-Article

LA: English

CP: United-States

PY: 1988

AB: An investigation of whether union members & their families are more politically active, & more likely to vote, than nonmembers, using 1978 national election survey data (sample = 2,304 voting-age individuals). Results suggest that union members are more likely than nonmembers to vote in a general election, & that union campaign efforts increase voter turnout generally. There is no evidence, however, that union family members are more likely to vote than nonmembers, or that union status affects an individual's likelihood of voting in a primary election. 2 Tables, 36 References. Modified HA (Copyright 1989, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

DE: Elections- (D251400); United-States-of-America (D890700); Unions- (D888900); Voting-Behavior (D909900)

IP: voter turnout, union members/their families vs nonmembers; 1978 national election survey; US;

SH: political sociology/interactions; voting, parties, political systems (0925); complex organization; jobs, work organization, workplaces, & unions (0621).

CC: 0925; 0900; 0621; 0800

AN: 8906055

AV: UMI

TI: Patterns of Political Party Activity among U.S. Cities

AU: Bledsoe, Timothy; Welch, Susan

IN: Dept Government & International Studies U South Carolina, Columbia 29208

JN: Urban-Affairs-Quarterly; 1987, 23, 2, Dec, 249-259.

CO: UAQUAM

AVA: Hard copy reproduction available from SA and/or UMI, Ann Arbor, MI

DT: aja Abstract-of-Journal-Article

LA: English

CP: United-States

PY: 1987

AB: urban political parties have enormous potential for affecting local politics, as was demonstrated in the era of the party machine. Now, however, there is little systematic knowledge of where & under what circumstances parties remain as viable forces in United States cities. Using a measure of local party activity obtained from a 1982 direct mail survey of elected municipal officials in 186 United States cities, an attempt is made to identify the conditions that accompany active urban parties. The prevailing level of party activity is found, in part, to be a function of community education level, region, & city size, but the overriding influence is found to be the presence of legally nonpartisan elections. Further, a connection is found between the level of party activity in a city & voter turnout in city elections. 4 Tables, 1 Appendix, 35 References. Modified HA (Copyright 1988, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

DE: United-States-of-America (D890700); Urban-Areas (D892200); Cities- (D129600); Local-Politics (D471300); Political-Parties (D640800)

IP: urban politics, party activity patterns, US; 1982 survey; municipal officials;

SH: political interactions; political sociology (0925); urban sociology; urban sociology (1218)

CC: 0925; 0900; 1218; 1200

AN: 88T7761

AV: SA UMI



TI: The Registered Nonvoter: Alienation or Aberrance?

AU: Southwell, Priscilla-L.

IN: U Oregon, Eugene 97403

JN: Journal-of-Political-and-Military-Sociology; 1987, 15, 2, fall, 187-196.

CO: JPMSCG

AVA: Hard copy reproduction available from UMI, Ann Arbor, MI

DT: aja Abstract-of-Journal-Article

LA: English

CP: United-States

PY: 1987

AB: A test of the hypothesis that registered nonvoters are politically alienated & therefore less likely to participate in future elections than are registered voters. Discriminant analysis of validated voting data from the 1980 American National Election Survey conducted by the Center for Political Studies at the University of Michigan (number of cases = 929) supports this hypothesis. The attitudinal & demographic profile of the registered nonvoter is closer to that of the unregistered nonvoter than to that of the registered voter; registered nonvoters are more likely to be alienated from the political system than registered voters. In addition, analysis of panel data on 837 participants in the 1972-1976 panel study by the Center for Political Studies shows that nearly 33% of the registered voters of 1972 did not participate in the 1974 or 1976 elections—a pattern identical to that of unregistered nonvoters of 1972. These findings suggest that the second stage of the voting decision—from registration to voting—is not as automatic as has been assumed. Therefore any effort to increase voter turnout in the United States must deal with attitudinal, as well as structural, obstacles to participation. 4 Tables, 22 References. Modified HA (Copyright 1988, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

DE: Political-Culture (D639000); Voting-Behavior (D909900);  
United-States-of-America (D890700)

IP: electoral participation/political alienation, registered nonvoters;  
national surveys; 1972-1976, 1980;

SH: political interactions; political sociology (0925)

CC: 0925; 0900

AN: 88T7819

AV: UMI

M

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TI: The Human Brain, Social Conformity, and Presidential Elections

AU: Coleman, -Stephen

JN: Journal-of-Mathematical-Sociology; 1985, 11, 2, Feb, 95-130.

CO: JMTSBT

AVA: Hard copy reproduction not available; document not on microfilm

DT: aja Abstract-of-Journal-Article

LA: English

CP: United-Kingdom

PY: 1985

AB: Aggregate voting behavior in United States presidential elections from 1904 to 1980 is investigated, using the state as the unit of analysis. The traditional assumption that voting is a rational process is abandoned, & a model constructed to test the power of social conformity over voting decisions. The model, which uses the entropy measure of statistical information theory, allows numerical tests of its validity & reveals unexpected dynamic patterns in voting behavior. Four distinct processes related to social conformity that affect voter turnout & the distribution of votes among presidential candidates are found. A mathematical model for each process is identified & parameters are estimated from election data. 2 Tables, 4 Figures, 2 Appendixes, 26 References. HA

DE: Voting-Behavior (D909900); United-States-of-America (D890700); Conformity- (D165000); Mathematical-Models (D500550)

IP: aggregate voting behavior, 1904-1980 US presidential elections; social conformity;

SH: political interactions; political sociology (0925)

CC: 0925; 0900

AN: 88T5954

TI: Gender, Prejudice, and Categorization

AU: Beauvais, Cheryl; Spence, Janet-T.

IN: c/o Spence-Dept Psychology U Texas, Austin 78712

JN: Sex-Roles; 1987, 16, 1-2, Jan, 89-100.

CO: SROLDH

AVA: Hard copy reproduction not available; document not on microfilm

DT: aja Abstract-of-Journal-Article

LA: English

CP: United-States

PY: 1987

AB: In a replication of a study by S. E. Taylor & H. T. Falcone ("Cognitive Bases of Stereotyping: The Relationship between Categorization and Prejudice" Personality & Social Psychology Bulletin, 1982, 8, 426-432), subjects (number of cases = 81 males & 80 females) listened to videotapes of 3 males & 3 females in a staged discussion of ways to increase voter turnout. Subjects subsequently attempted to identify which speaker had made each of the suggestions offered during the discussion. Both sexes made significantly more within-sex than cross-sex attribution errors, suggesting the importance of gender in processing information. However, no pro-M prejudice effects were found. Relationships were also determined between the dependent variables & subjects' scores on a measure of sex-role attitudes & on the male (instrumentality) & female (expressiveness) scales of the Bem Sex-Role Inventory (BSRI) & the Personal Attributes Questionnaire (PAQ). No significant BSRI or PAQ effects emerged, thus failing to replicate the results for within-sex errors reported by Taylor & Falcone. 2 Tables, 17 References. AA

DE: Classification- (D136950); Sex-Stereotypes (D760200); Sex-Role-Attitudes (D759000); Sex-Differences (D758100)

IP: information processing, categorization/prejudice relationship; gender; experiment, questionnaires;

SH: social psychology; personality and culture (0312); feminist/gender studies; sociology of gender and gender relations (2983)

CC: 0312; 0300; 2983; 2900

AN: 87R9199



TI: Alienation and Nonvoting in the United States: Crucial Interactive Effects among Independent Variables

AU: Southwell, Priscilla-L.

IN: U Oregon, Eugene 97403

JN: Journal-of-Political-and-Military-Sociology; 1986, 14, 2, fall, 249-261.

CO: JPMSC6

AVA: Hard copy reproduction available from UMI, Ann Arbor, MI

DT: aja Abstract-of-Journal-Article

LA: English

CP: United-States

PY: 1986

AB: An expanded model of the voting decision using 2 interactive terms is estimated using data from the 1964 & 1980 University of Michigan Center for Political Studies American National Election Surveys. The probit coefficients from each of these years are then used to partition turnout decline, 1964-1980. Results establish an attitudinal basis for declining partisan intensity by suggesting that the interaction between alienation & partisan intensity is a prime reason for the decline in voter turnout of the past 2 decades. Results also suggest that rising levels of education have only had a slight effect on voter turnout in this period because of the increased alienation of the less educated. 4 Tables, 2 Appendixes, 35 References. HA

DE: United-States-of-America (D890700); Voting-Behavior (D909900); Alienation- (D024000); Political-Participation (D640500)

IP: voter turnout; alienation-partisan identity relationship; national election surveys; US, 1964-1980;

SH: political interactions; political sociology (0925)

CC: 0925; 0900

AN: 87R4019

AV: UMI

TI: The Meaning of the Gender Gap: A Comment on Goetzel

AU: Burris, Val; Goetzel, Ted-George

IN: U Oregon, Eugene 97403

JN: Journal-of-Political-and-Military-Sociology: 1984, 12, 2, fall, 335-343.

CO: JPMSCG

AVA: Hard copy reproduction available from UMI, Ann Arbor, MI

NT: Reply, 345.

DT: aja Abstract-of-Journal-Article

LA: English

CP: United-States

PY: 1984

AB: The reasons for the gender gap in support for Ronald Reagan, & the gap's magnitude across different socioeconomic groups, are examined, utilizing data from 15,201 voters who responded to the 1980 Columbia Broadcasting System News/New York Times Election Survey. The conclusions reached by Ted George Goetzel (see SA 32:1/84N6978) are reassessed. It is found that: (1) consistent with Goetzel, women's antimilitarism contributed to the gap; (2) differences in economic policy preferences contributed to the gap; (3) contrary to Goetzel, women's support for feminism contributed to the gap; (4) contrary to Goetzel, the gap was largest in higher & middle socioeconomic groups; (5) Working class men were no more attracted than middle class men to Reagan's macho image; & (6) decline in voter turnout among lower socioeconomic groups magnified the gap. In Reply to Burris, Ted George Goetzel (Rutgers University, Camden, NJ) welcomes Burris's findings, but suggests some possible problems of interpretation & analysis. 3 Tables, 10 References. Modified HA

DE: Gender, Genders (192370); Reagan, Ronald, Reaganomics (371660);

Socioeconomic-status-(see-also-Socioeconomic) (434500)

IP: gender gap, socioeconomic groups/Ronald Reagan support, Ted George Goetzel's article critiqued: 1980 election survey data: voters; reply;

SH: sociology: history and theory: of professional interest (teaching sociology) (0207)

CC: 0207; 0200

AN: 8507736

AV: UMI

TI: Political Organizations and Electoral Participation in Urban Neighborhoods

AU: Scott, Wilbur-J.

IN: U Oklahoma, Norman 73019

JN: Western Sociological Review; 1981, 12, 1, 102-114.

CO: WSREDS

AVA: Hard copy reproduction available from SA; document not on microfilm.

DT: aja Abstract-of-Journal-Article

LA: English

CP: United-States

PY: 1981

AB: Historical, organizational, & aggregate data are used to assess the impact of political organizations on election results in New Orleans, La, between 1972 & 1974. Voter registration, voter turnout, & bloc-voting levels are analyzed in a test of the group influence model of electoral participation. The findings do not cleanly confirm or deny the thesis but do suggest refinements for future research that address the conditions under which the thesis does apply. 2 Tables. HA

DE: Political, Politically, Politicalization-(see-also-Politics) (339690); Organization, Organizations, Organizational, Organize, Organizers, Organized, Organizing (313000); Election, Elections (149765); Participate, Participatory, Participation, Participative (323400); Neighborhood, Neighborhoods (292525); New-Orleans, -La. (298660)

IP: election participation, urban neighborhoods; political organizations, New Orleans, Louisiana, case, 1972-1974;

SH: political interactions; political sociology (0825)

CC: 0925; 0900

AN: 83M7876

AV: SA



TI: The Effects of Density and Urban Residence on Voter Turnout

AU: Prauss, Gary-G.

IN: Texas Dept Water Resources, Austin 78711

JN: Population-and-Environment; 1981, 4, 4, winter, 246-265.

CO: PENVDK

AVA: Hard copy reproduction available from SA and/or UMI, Ann Arbor, MI

DT: aja Abstract-of-Journal-Article

LA: English

CP: United-States

PY: 1981

AB: The urban voting rate in the United States tends to be lower than one would expect when compared to nationwide voter participation rates. To examine the hypothesis that high population density & urbanness can have a dampening effect on the likelihood of voting by persons living under such conditions, voting rates of 458 counties in recent United States Presidential elections are related to various types of county population density, while controlling for 15 potentially contaminating variables. Findings support the hypothesis that population density reduces voter turnout; there is a small but significant negative relationship between press of population-represented by population per square mile & urbanness & voter turnout, even when the various control variables are present. More immediate types of density, eg, housing unit & room density, appear to be insignificant. Possible reasons for the results are discussed. 5 Tables, 32 References, Modified HA

DE: Residence, Residences, Residential, Resident, Residents (385760); Density- (127600); Voting, Voter, Voters (482400); Population, Populations, Populationists (340200); Urban-(see-also-Ru, Ur) (478000)

IP: voter turnout; population density; urban residence; US presidential elections data;

SH: political interactions; political sociology (0925)

CC: 0925; 0900

AN: 84N6100

AV: SA UMI

TI: Politics, Economics, and the American Farmer: The Case of 1980

AU: Sigelman, Lee

IN: U Kentucky, Lexington 40506

JN: Rural Sociology: 1983, 48, 3, fall, 367-385

CO: RUSOAJ

AVA: Hard copy reproduction available from SA and/or UMI, Ann Arbor, MI

DT: aja Abstract-of-Journal-Article

LA: English

CP: United-States

PY: 1983

AB: According to the classic portrait presented by Angus Campbell et al in The American Voter (New York: Wiley, 1960), the political behavior of United States farmers is characterized by variable voter turnout, shifting partisan preferences, split-ticket voting, weak party identification, low political involvement, economic sensitivity, & "pocketbook" voting. This portrait is reconsidered here by using data from the CBS News/New York Times "Election Surveys, 1980" (machine-readable data file, 1st ICPSR edition, Ann Arbor, Mich: Inter-University Consortium for Political & Social Research, 1981). Analysis strongly suggests that key features of The American Voter interpretation of agrarian political behavior are now outdated. 2 Tables, 19 References. Modified HA

DE: Farmer, Farmers (173200); United-States, US (477200); Politics- (340000); Economic, Economics, Economical (145000)

IP: Campbell, Angus, et al, The American Voter (1960), US farmers' political behavior/economic sensitivity, reconsideration based on CBS News/New York Times "Election Surveys 1980";

SH: rural sociology and agriculture; rural sociology (village, agriculture) (1116)

CC: 1116; 1100

AN: 84N6262

AU: SA UMI

TI: Approval Voting in Multicandidate Elections

AU: Brams, Steven-J.

IN: New York U. NY 10003

JN: Policy-Studies-Journal; 1980, 9, 1, autumn, 102-108.

CO: PSJ009

AVA: Hard copy reproduction available from SA; document not on microfilm

DT: aja Abstract-of-Journal-Article

LA: English

CP: United-States

PY: 1980

AB: An argument for an election reform called "approval voting," which would permit voters to approve of or cast votes for as many candidates as they want in multicandidate elections. The problem posed by multicandidate elections is that a candidate can win a plurality election, or qualify for a runoff, with support from only a small percent of the electorate; eg, in the 1977 New York City mayoral election, 80% of the electorate voted for candidates other than the winner. Under the present system, the winner is frequently a weaker candidate than one or more of the losers. Approval voting could ameliorate this situation by: (1) giving voters more flexible options, (2) increasing voter turnout, (3) helping elect the strongest candidate, & (4) giving minority candidates their proper due. Approval voting could easily be incorporated into existing voting-machine systems, & would require only a statutory, not a constitutional, change in most jurisdictions. The prospects for adoption of approval voting are discussed. An illustration is provided showing how approval voting could have changed the results of NH's 1980 presidential primaries. Modified Author Summary

DE: Multi-, Multiple (285750); Candidate, Candidates (069210); Election, Elections (149765); Approval- (035350); Voting, Voter, Voters (482400).

IP: multicandidate elections problems; approval voting solution, 1980 New Hampshire presidential primaries examples

SH: political interactions; political sociology (0925)

CC: 0925; 0900

AN: 82M0162

AU: SA



TI: The Impact of Voter Registration Requirements on Electoral Turnout, 1900-16

AU: Kleppner, -Paul; Baker, -Stephen-C.

IN: Northern Illinois U, De Kalb 60115

JN: Journal-of-Political-and-Military-Sociology: 1980, 8, 2, fall, 205-226.

CO: JPMSCG

AVA: Hard copy reproduction available from SA; document not on microfilm

DT: aja Abstract-of-Journal-Article

LA: English

CP: United-States

PY: 1980

AB: Tested is the hypothesis that the imposition of personal registration requirements largely accounted for the post-1896 decline in voter turnout. The laws were found to depress turnout, but neither they nor other legal factors proved as important as electoral competitiveness. That was especially evident in the nation's urban-industrial area. There the social character of the active electorate changed markedly after 1896. Regression models of the 1900-1916 turnout decline show the effects of an age-cohort replacement process, one that was especially marked among younger voters of immigrant parents. The age-structured electoral demobilization was primarily a behavioral response to the "System of 1896." 7 Tables. HA

DE: Elector, Electoral (149775); Voting, Voter, Voters (482400); Registration- (377820)

IP: electoral turnout, 1900-1916; voter registration requirements;

SH: political interactions; political sociology (0925)

CC: 0925; 0900

AN: 82M1982

AV: SA

TI: The Citizen's Role and Voter Turnout

AU: Maddox, William-S.

IN: U Central Florida, Orlando 32816

JN: Sociological-Focus: 1991, 14, 4, Oct, 287-296.

CO: SCECA7

AVA: Hard copy reproduction not available; document not on microfilm

DT: aja Abstract-of-Journal-Article

LA: English

CP: United-States

PY: 1991

AB: A typological approach to the study of citizen orientations toward politics in the United States. A reconceptualization is presented of the typology originally proposed by W. A. Gamson (Power and Discontent, Homewood, Ill: Dorsey, 1968) & J. M. Paige (see SA 20:4/F6039). It is proposed that psychological involvement in politics & political trust are two major dimensions useful for describing types of citizen orientations. The evidence indicates a basic change in the United States citizenry during recent years. A political culture dominated by quiescent (trusting but uninvolved) citizens has become an alienated culture. The explanatory powers of the typology are tested with the simple case of voting turnout, using factor analysis of 1968-1976 statistical data from the Research Center/Center for Political Studies national surveys. Each of four types of citizens demonstrates stable levels of turnout. 4 Tables. Modified HA

DE: Politics- (340000); Citizen, Citizens, Citizenship (090600); Role, Roles (394000); Voting, Voter, Voters (482400)

IP: politics, citizen roles; W. A. Gamson's/J. M. Paige's typology reconceptualized, voter turnout case; 1968-1976 national survey data;

SH: political interactions; political sociology (0925)

CC: 0925; 0900

AN: 82M3368

7  
TI: Voter Turnout and the Benefits of Voting

AU: Filer, -John-E.; Kenny, -Lawrence-W.

IN: U Mississippi, University 38677

JN: Public-Choice: 1980, 35, 6, 575-585.

CO: PUCHBX

AVA: Hard copy reproduction not available; document not on microfilm

DT: aja Abstract-of-Journal-Article

LA: English

CP: United-States

PY: 1980

AB: A model of voting behavior is developed predicting that individuals vote if the absolute value of voting for or against a referendum exceeds the cost of voting. Empirical data from 54 city-county consolidation referenda conducted between 1949 & 1976, & from state elections conducted in NY between 1920 & 1969, are used to test this model. The prediction that turnout increases as the absolute value of the mean gains resulting from an electoral outcome increases is supported. The evidence that turnout rises as the probability of altering an electoral outcome rises & falls as the cost of voting rises is augmented. 2 Tables, 1 Figure. Modified HA

DE: Voting, Voter, Voters (482400); Benefits- (051950); Behavior, Behavioral (051300); Prediction, Predictions, Predictive, Predictors, Predicability (343000)

IP: voter turnout prediction, cost-benefit model;

SH: political interactions; political sociology (0925)

CC: 0925; 0900

AN: 82M4492

TI: Disinterest, Disaffection, and Participation in Presidential Politics

AU: Miller, -Warren-E.

IN: Center Political Studies Instit Social Research U Michigan, Ann Arbor 48109

JN: Political-Behavior; 1980, 2, 1, 7-32.

CO: PQBEDD

AVA: Hard copy reproduction not available; document not on microfilm

DT: aja Abstract-of-Journal-Article

LA: English

CP: United-States

PY: 1980

AB: Undue emphasis on the decline of voter turnout in national elections & its interpretation as indicative of political malaise are likely to make for erroneous understanding of United States democracy. Statistical evidence from studies of the national electorate conducted between 1952 & 1978 shows that the explanation for declining turnout is not to be found in commensurate diminution in political interest or involvement, or in a decreasing sense of civic duty, feeling of political efficacy, or trust in government. Where patterns of change have coincided, further analysis indicates an absence of possible cause-&-effect relationships. The decline has been chiefly limited to those population sectors characterized by lack of interest or involvement in national partisan politics. A projection of likely developments in political participation, including turnout, in future presidential elections is presented. 10 Tables, 1 Figure. HA

DE: Presidency, Presidential, President (345350); Politics- (340000); Participate, Participatory, Participation, Participative (323400)

IP: presidential politics participation; disinterest, disaffection; 1952/1978 statistical data;

SH: political interactions; political sociology (0925)

CC: 0925; 0900

AN: 82M4517



TI: Minorities and Urban Electoral Change: A Longitudinal Study

AU: Browning, Rufus-P.; Marshall, Dale-Rogers; Tabb, David-H.

IN: San Francisco State U, CA 94132

JN: Urban-Affairs-Quarterly, 1979, 15, 2, Dec, 206-228.

CO: UAQUAM

AVA: Hard copy reproduction not available; document not on microfilm

DT: aja Abstract-of-Journal-Article

LA: English

CP: United-States

PY: 1979

AB: An analysis is made of changes in the mobilization of minorities & the response of city electoral systems by examining trends in voter turnout, minority candidacies & coalitions, & minority officeholding. Findings are based on citywide data on mayoral & council elections from 1950 to 1977, & on extensive interviews in 10 northern Calif cities. Differences between cities in mean levels of voter turnout have remained stable; when rapid increases in voter turnout within a city occur, they are usually associated with challenges to majority coalitions from liberal Democratic coalitions. Minority candidates & officeholding have increased sharply between 1960 & 1977, with differences in parity between black & Hispanic officeholding. Four distinctive patterns of minority mobilization & representation are identified & linked to the rise of Democrats to dominance in local elections, & to a gradual shift in electoral systems. 1 Table, 3 Figures. HA

DE: Minority, Minorities (273500); Urban-(see-also-Ru, Ur) (478000); Election, Elections (148765)

IP: minority voter turnout, candidacies, coalitions, officeholding city electoral systems, relationship, mayoral & council election data & interviews, ten northern California cities, 1960-1977;

SH: political interactions; political sociology (0925)

CC: 0925; 0900

AN: 81L2081

TI: Levels, Trends and Determinants of Pluralism: A Comparative Analysis of U.S. Counties

AU: Foley, John-W.; Steedly, Homer-R., Jr.

IN: Center Study Middle-Size Cities Sangamon State U, Springfield IL 62706

JN: Social-Indicators-Research; 1980, 8, 1, Mar, 33-46.

CO: SINRDZ

AVA: Hard copy reproduction not available; document not on microfilm

DT: aja Abstract-of-Journal-Article

LA: English

CP: Netherlands

PY: 1980

AB: Empirical indicators of pluralism are proposed, & a multivariate model of variation in pluralism is theoretically constructed & empirically estimated for United States counties for the years 1952-1972. New analytical findings are presented for levels, trends, & determinants in voter turnout & interparty political competition. Structural incentives, structural barriers, & structural cleavages are measured & found to explain the majority of variation between counties in these two indicators of pluralism. 4 Tables. Modified HA

DE: Plural, Pluralism, Pluralist, Pluralists, Pluralistic (339248); Political, Politically, Politicalization (339690); United-States, US (477200)

IP: political pluralism; levels, trends, determinants; multivariate model, empirical indicators; US counties, 1952-1972;

SH: policy, planning, forecasting; social indicators (2460)

CC: 2460; 2400

AN: 81L5072

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TI: Class and Party in the Secession Crisis: Voting Behavior in the Deep South, 1856-1861

AU: McCrary,~Peyon; Miller,~Clark; Baum,~Dale

IN: Vanderbilt U, Nashville TN 37240 & U Minnesota, Minneapolis 55455

JN: Journal-of-Interdisciplinary-History; 1978, 8, 3, winter, 429-457.

CO: JIDH80

AVA: Hard copy reproduction available from UMI, Ann Arbor, MI

DT: aja Abstract-of-Journal-Article

LA: English

CP: United-States

PY: 1978

AB: Search & analysis of voting behavior in the deep South between 1856 & 1861 reveals little clear-cut evidence of class alignments in voting behavior on the brink of Civil War. Even with the inclusion of ethnocultural variables, socioeconomic models never accounted for as much of the variation in the vote as party identification. The configuration that emerges is more complex than earlier models would suggest. More selective patterns of realignment were found: changes in one party were not reflected in the constituencies of their opponents, & occurred in two separate stages. The drop in voter turnout affected certain constituencies more than others. Nevertheless, it remains true that 66.6% of the secessionist vote came directly from Breckinridge supporters. The Southern Rights Democrats of the 1860 presidential election were the cutting edge of the secessionist movement that carried the deep South into rebellion & war. 9 Tables. B. Hubinger

DE: Social-class, Social-classes (429800); South, Southern (438350); Voting, Voter, Voters (462400); Party, Parties (323730); Civil-War (090634); Political, Politically, Politicalization-(see-also-Politics) (339690)

IP: deep South, voting behavior, 1856-1861, class alignments; secession crisis, political parties, complex configuration;

SH: political interactions; political sociology (0925)

CC: 0925: 0900

AN: 79J7255

AV: UMI

TI: Politics of School Board Elections

AU: TaebeI, -Delbert-A.

IN: U Texas, Austin 78701

JN: Urban-Education: 1977, 12, 2, July, 153-166.

CO: UREDOX

AVA: Hard copy reproduction available from SA and/or UMI, Ann Arbor, MI

DT: aja Abstract-of-Journal-Article

LA: English

CP: United-States

PY: 1977

AB: To analyze voter turnout for local elections (eg, election of school-board members) an analytic determinant, other than the typical socioeconomic status, is proposed. Voters are divided into "constituency" or "clientele" categories. Constituency voters are government employees & direct-beneficiaries of local government. Clientele voters benefit less directly & in a more generalized way from governmental election & services. Three hypotheses are examined: (1) the majority of voters in local elections will be constituency voters; (2) constituent voters will be more inclined to maintain the status quo & support a particular government, & (3) constituent voters will be more predisposed to support incumbents than will clientele voters. A 1974 school-board election in a medium-sized southwestern city was examined; 2,225 eligible voters out of a total of 55,000 had voted in the election. A 10-item questionnaire was randomly distributed at polling places to 870 voters (34.4% of the total). Voters were also asked to provide a self-evaluation of how well they knew the candidates. Responses were used to determine whether the voter was a constituency or clientele voter. The three hypotheses were supported by the data. Constituent voters appeared to be better informed about candidates & issues. Candidates & elected officials should direct their campaigns toward constituent voters. 5 Tables. A. Rothman

DE: Public-school, Public-schools (363100); Politics- (340000); Election, Elections (149765); Voting, Voter, Voters (482400); United-States, US (477200)

IP: US, school-board elections, voter turnout analysis; constituency vs clientele categories, model design, testing;

SH: sociology of education; sociology of education (1432)

CC: 1432; 1400

AN: 78J2563

AV: SA, UMI



TI: The Voting Decision: Instrumental and Expressive Aspects

AU: Fiorina, -Morris-P.

IN: California Instit Technology, Pasadena 91125

JN: Journal-of-Politics; 1976, 38, 2, May, 390-413.

CO: JPOLA3

AVA: Hard copy reproduction available from SA and/or UMI, Ann Arbor, MI

DT: aja Abstract-of-Journal-Article

LA: English

CP: United-States

PY: 1976

AB: Examined is a hybrid model of candidate choice & voter turnout, where hybrid refers to the incorporation of both economic & sociopsychological ideas in the model. Specifically, voting is conceptualized as simultaneously an expressive & an instrumental act. In this sense the model is the spirit of the Riker-Ordeshook modification of the basic Downsian voting model ("A Theory of the Calculus of Voting," American Political Science Review, 1968, 62, 25-43). But the hybrid model described herein generates both numerous & more interesting empirical implications than does the Riker-Ordeshook model. The empirical evidence presented is encouraging but generally mixed. Some connections between hybrid voting models and theories of cross pressures are noted. 6 Tables, 3 Figures. AA

DE: Voting, Voter, Voters (482400); Decision-making- (122000); Model, Modeling, Models (274400); Social-psychology, Social-psychologist, Social-psychological(see-also-Psychosocial) (432500); Economic, Economics, Economical (145000); Election, Elections (149765); Candidate, Candidates (069210); Political, Politically, Politicization-(see-also-Politics) (339690)

IP: voter turnout, candidate choice, hybrid model; economic, sociopsychological ideas, empirical implications, cross pressures theories;

SH: political interactions; political sociology (0925)

CC: 0925; 0900

AN: 78J3681

AV: SA UMI

TI: Voter Turnout and Political Efficacy Among Mexican-Americans in Michigan

AU: Buehler, Marilyn-H.

IN: State University Coll New York, Oneonta 13820

JN: Sociological-Quarterly; 1977, 18, 4, autumn, 504-517.

CO: SOLQAR

AVA: Hard copy reproduction available from SA and/or UMI, Ann Arbor, MI.

DT: aja Abstract-of-Journal-Article

LA: English

CP: United-States

PY: 1977

AB: An attempt was made to describe & explain levels of political interest & feelings of political efficacy among Mexican-Americans. The primary concerns were to compare Mexican-Americans with other Americans, determining the effect of the Mexican-American subculture & evaluating the usefulness of standard explanations of variations in political interest & feelings of political efficacy in explaining variations among Mexican-Americans. The research sample included 465 Mexican-Americans in Mich. Contrary to past studies, which have described Mexican-Americans as politically inactive & fatalistic, Mexican-Americans did not differ significantly from other similar Americans in voting turnout & political efficacy. The Mexican-American subculture did not discourage voting or encourage a sense of powerlessness. Generally, standard theories were useful in explaining variations in voting turnout & political efficacy among this sample. An additionally important factor was the perception of the status of Mexican-Americans in society. 5 Tables. AA

DE: Mexico, Mexican, Mexicans (271900); America, American, Americans (030150); Efficacy- (148490); Political, Politically, Politicalization-(see-also-Politics) (339090); Voting, Voter, Voters (482400); Subculture, Subcultures (450450); Social-status (432850)

IP: Mexican-Americans, political efficacy, voter turnout; subculture analysis, standard theories applicability, status perceptions;

SH: political interactions; political sociology (0925)

CC: 0925; 0900

AN: 78J5107

AV: SA UMI

TI: Electoral Turnout in Municipal Elections: A Multivariate Analysis

AU: Karnig, Albert-K.; Walter, G.-Oliver

IN: Texas Tech U, Lubbock 79409 & U Wyoming, Laramie 82071

JN: Rocky-Mountain-Social-Science-Journal: 1974, 11, 2, Apr, 55-71.

CO: RSSJBP

AVA: Hard copy reproduction available from SA; document not on microfilm

DT: aja Abstract-of-Journal-Article

LA: English

CP: United-States

PY: 1974

AB: There are roughly 2 groups of variables which may be used to explain differing rates of voter turnout in cities. There are short-term elements, specific to a given election, eg, weather, candidate popularity & election propositions or issues with emotional charges. There are also long-term elements, eg, the peculiar demographic & governmental organization of a given city. Since there has been little research using the comparative city approach to voter turnout, this approach is utilized here. Percent of adults voting in city elections is the dependent variable. Using 0 order correlation to give the bivariate relationship between municipal voter turnout & the independent variables, multiple regression & correlation analyses yielded the relative importance of the independent variables, to lower the possibility of artificial relationships, & to determine how much variance on local voter turnout could be accounted for by ecological & electoral differences among cities over 25,000 in population. Voter turnout was expected to be effected by social structure (social class, racial & ethnic factors), political & electoral structure, community attachment, election importance, political culture, inconvenience of registration, & community continuity. Racial composition, education, & per capita tax levels are unrelated to turnout. Periodic registration, direct mayoral election, city age, & region are significantly related to city voter rates. Residing in the same dwelling, political & electoral structure & ethnicity are the variables most related to voter turnout. All 10 variables account for 46% of the variance in municipal electoral turnout. Ecological & electoral factors have a major effect on the number of voters who vote in municipal elections, 4 Tables. B. J. Bemis

DE: Election, Elections (149765); Voting, Voter, Voters (482400); City, Cities (090610); Analysis, Analyses, Analyzing (031400)

IP: city voter turnout; multivariate analysis;

SH: political interactions; political sociology (0925)

CC: 0925; 0900

AN: 7713420

AV: SA

TI: Size of Place Migration and Voting Turnout

AU: Knoke, -David; Lane, -Angela

IN: Indiana U., Bloomington 47401

JN: Journal-of-Political-and-Military-Sociology: 1975, 3, 2, Fall, 127-139.

CO: JPMSC6

AVA: Hard copy reproduction available from UMI, Ann Arbor, MI

DI: aja Abstract-of-Journal-Article

LA: English

CP: United-States.

PY: 1975.

AB: The effects of 3 independent variables--size of place of origin, destination, & year of election--upon voter turnout in presidential elections were estimated on survey data from 1952-1972, using log-linear methods. A relatively simple model of additive effects of each of the variables was supported. Samples were restricted to white R's now residing outside the southern & border states; since turnout rates for the South are inclined to be about 10% lower than in the non-South, the inclusion of southern R's "would have produced greater between-place variation than actually occurs within less-heterogeneous regions." Findings show that persons raised on farms turned out less frequently than those with urban backgrounds. In addition, the effect of size of place of origin appears to be much greater than that of destinations & may reflect "the persistence of early socialization in political participation." Current central city residents & rural dwellers voted less often than those in intermediate-sized places. The temporal effects were not systematic, but a decline in voting rates from a peak in 1960 was observed. Neither an hypothesized "mobilization" nor "decline of community" model was supported, although there is some suggestion that the mobilization model may have been operating at an earlier period to raise the turnout rates in larger communities. It may be that an "homogenization" process is at work tending to produce uniform rates of voting across communities of different size. 4 Tables. Modified HA

DE: Migration- (272000); Voting, Voter, Voters (482400); Election, Elections (149765)

IP: migration; voter turnout; presidential elections;

SH: political interactions; political sociology (0925)

CC: 0925; 0900

AN: 77I3422

AV: UMI



TI: Indifference, Alienation and Rational Decisions: The Effects of Candidate Evaluations on Turnout and the Vote

AU: Brody, -Richard-A.; Page, -Benjamin-I.

IN: Stanford U, CA 94305 & U Chicago, IL 60637

JN: Public-Choice: 1973, 15, Sum, 1-17.

CO: PUCHBX

AVA: Hard copy reproduction available from SA and/or UMI, Ann Arbor, MI

DT: aja Abstract-of-Journal-Article

LA: English

CP: United-States

PY: 1973

AB: The effects of alienation & indifference on voter turnout are examined in the presidential election of Nov. 1968. Data were compiled from 2 nationwide surveys: (1) the ORC/IEP survey, commissioned from the Opinion Research corporation, Princeton, NJ, & the SRC survey of the Survey Research Center, University of Michigan, for the Inter-University Consortium for Political Research. 2 propositions found support in the analysis: (1) a central premise of rational decision theory, that people act so as to maximize their expected utility, & (2) basic tenets of the "funnel of causality," that those who expect the same utility from the candidates resolve their voting dilemma by recourse to prior attitudes & expectancies. Thus, the research emphasis is shifted from the explanation of the vote to the explanation of attitudes toward candidates. In 1968, many citizens who stayed away from the polls abstained in response to their feelings about the candidates. Indifference & alienation are more important causes of nonvoting than much of the literature would predict. At the same time, some rational theories of turnout, & many formal models of the electoral process, may overstate their magnitude. Abstention seriously affects social choice. To the extent that abstentions are anticipated by decision-makers, & preventative action is taken, the views of potential abstainers may play a special role in policy formation. 10 Tables, 2 Figures. Modified Authors' Summary

DE: Indifference- (228775); Alienation, Alienated (027440); Candidate, Candidates (069210); Evaluation, Evaluations, Evaluative (160300); Decision, Decisional, Decisions (121950); Voting, Voter, Voters (482400); United-States, US (477200)

IP: alienation, indifference vs voter turnout; rational decision theory, candidate evaluations effect, abstention, policy formation; US;

SH: political interactions; political sociology (0925)

CC: 0925; 0900

AN: 7716514

AV: SA UMI

TI: Information and Voting: An Empirical Note

AU: Tollison, -Robert; Crain, -Mark; Pautler, -Paul

IN: Virginia Polytechnic Instit & State U, Blacksburg 24061 & Texas A&M U,  
College Station 77843

JN: Public-Choice; 1975, 24, Win, 43-49.

CO: PUCHBX

AVA: Hard copy reproduction available from SA and/or UMI, Ann Arbor, MI

DT: aja Abstract-of-Journal-Article

LA: English

CP: United-States

PY: 1975

AB: There has been considerable recent interest by economists in analyzing the act of voting. An attempt is made to devise an empirical procedure with which one may detect the effect of information variables on voting turnouts. The main goal is to raise the issue of effects of information on voting & to provide an empirical methodology to address the nature of these effects. 3 types of information effects on voting turnouts are tested using multiple regression techniques: daily newspaper circulation, paid political broadcasting, & free time given to political candidates. The results indicate that the 2 former types of information have positive effects on voter turnout while the latter has a negative impact. 1 Table. AA

DE: Voting, Voter, Voters (482400); Information, Informational (233000); Empirical- (154075); Effect, Effects, Effectiveness (148425); Assess, Assesses, Assessment, Assessments, Assessing (040235); Methodology, Methodologies, Methodological-(see-also-Method) (271830)

IP: voting vs information, effects assessment vs empirical methodology; daily newspapers, paid political broadcasting, free time, results;

SH: political interactions; political sociology (0925)

CC: 0925; 0900

AN: 7716587

AV: SA UMI

TI: Pre-election Interview Effects on Voter Turnout

AU: Yaich, Richard-F.

IN: U Washington, Seattle 98195

JN: Public-Opinion-Quarterly; 1976, 40, 3, Fall, 331-336.

CO: POPOAE

AVA: Hard copy reproduction available from SA; document not on microfilm

DT: aja Abstract-of-Journal-Article

LA: English

CP: United-States

PY: 1976

AB: A previously reported finding that a voter turnout increase stimulated by preelection interviewing persists to subsequent elections was not replicated in a quasiexperiment. 2 computer-run, randomly drawn samples of registered voters were interviewed by telephone during a local election, (number of cases=265) before the preliminary & (number of cases=239) before the runoff. Unobtrusive observations of actual turnout demonstrated that participants in a preelection interview were more likely to vote in the next election than nonparticipants. However, this effect decayed rapidly as less enhancement was evident in voter turnout in the runoff election occurring only 1 month after the preliminary election. Further, no turnout differences attributable to the interview experience were found in a 3rd election occurring 8 months after the interviews. These results are explained as a consequence of the temporary stimulation in election interest provided by the interview. The discrepancies with the results of previous studies are attributed to interview differences as the present study's interviews concentrated on the actual candidates & issues, while the previous study used hypothetical candidates & issues. 1 Table. AA

DE: Voting, Voter, Voters (482400); Response, Responsive, Responsiveness, Responses (386500); Interview, Interviews, Interviewing (241000); Effect, Effects, Effectiveness (148425); United-States, US (477200)

IP: US, voter turnout vs preelection interview influence; previous study, participation effects, temporary interest stimulation, results discrepancies, explanation;

SH: political interactions; political sociology (0925)

CC: 0925; 0900

AN: 77I7908

AV: SA

TI: EDUCATION AND VOTING TURNOUT OF BLACKS IN THE 1968 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

AU: COVEYOU, -MICHAEL-R.; PFEIFFER, -DAVID-6.

IN: IOWA STATE U, AMES 50010 & NORTHEASTERN U, BOSTON MA 02115

JN: Journal-of-Politics; 1973, 35, 4, NOV, 995-1001.

CQ: JPOLA3

AVA: Hard copy reproduction available from SA and/or UMI, Ann Arbor, MI

DT: aja: Abstract-of-Journal-Article

LA: English

CP: United-States

PY: 1973

AB: THE TRADITIONAL CONCEPT THAT VOTER TURNOUT IS DIRECTLY PROPORTIONAL TO EDUCATION HAS BEEN REFUTED ABROAD AS A WESTERN CULTURAL PHENOMENON. A STUDY OF VOTING TURNOUT AMONG BLACKS IN THE 1968 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION SUGGESTS THAT THE MONOTONIC RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EDUCATION & TURNOUT DOES NOT HOLD TRUE IN THE WEST; A CURVILINEAR CONFIGURATION IN THE DATA APPEARED REPEATEDLY IN THE ANALYSIS. USING CONTROL VARIABLES FOR REGION, SEX, & AGE DATA ANALYSES AGAIN FOUND THE CURVILINEAR CONFIGURATION APPEARING. THE GENERALIZATION THAT VOTER TURNOUT INCREASES WITH EDUCATION DOES NOT DESCRIBE THE PATTERN OF BLACK TURNOUT IN THE 1968 ELECTION. THIS CONTRADICTS A TRADITIONAL GENERALIZATION ON BOTH FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DATA. 2 TABLES. T. BABITSKY

DE: Education, Educational, Educator, Educators, Educationally (145000);

Voting, Voter, Voters (482400); Black, Blacks (055218)

IP: EDUCATION & BLACK VOTER TURNOUT IN 1968 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION;

SH: political interactions; political sociology (0925)

CC: 0925; 0900

AN: 76H7394

AV: SA UMI



TI: School Referenda: Directions for New Research

AU: Keith, -Pat-M.; Braito, -Rita

IN: Iowa State U, Ames 50010 & U Denver, CO 80203

JN: Education-and-Urban-Society; 1974, 7, 1, Nov, 52-72.

CO: EDUSBI

AVA: Hard copy reproduction available from SA and/or UMI, Ann Arbor, MI

DT: aja Abstract-of-Journal-Article

LA: English

CP: United-States

PY: 1974

AB: School referenda provide a consideration of both the political & economic aspects of the formation of educational policy. Wealth & related variables explain a high proportion of variation in the demand for education in a given district, & funds derived at the local level are still a major source of support for public schools in most states. The most commonly studied variables have been campaign strategies & voter participation, demographic variables, district economic & fiscal dimensions, & attitudes toward education. Significant findings among these variables are noted: There is an inverse relationship between voter turnout & the percent of affirmative votes. Income & favorability toward school expenditures are positively related. Those who have more education tend to approve school financial issues more frequently. Having children is positively correlated to affirmative referenda voting. Nonwhite voters indicate a high level of support for school bonds but participate less in elections than whites. Renters are more likely to approve school financing issues than home owners. Parents with parochial school children tend to vote negatively. Lower school administrative turnover is accompanied by a higher affirmative vote. As the number of laymen present at school board meetings increased, defeat of financial issues did likewise. Negative voters tended to hold more conservative, traditional & restrictive attitudes than affirmative voters. Pride in the schools was closely associated with the likelihood of supporting school financial issues. Perception of poor school board performance, too costly school facilities, inadequate representation by the board, & inequitable distribution of school resources were related to low support for referenda. Proposed research suggests more emphasis on district characteristics & much more consideration of community structural characteristics. Organizational & structural characteristics of schools as they influence voting patterns have received practically no attention. Thus the relative contribution of the degree of modernity of the 3 dimensions of environment, school-community inputs, & school outputs relating to referenda voting behavior can be assessed. G. Schmeling

DE: School, Schools (405000); Education, Educational, Educator, Educators, Educationally (145000); Voting, Voter, Voters (482400); Referendum- (377200)

IP: voting behavior & school referenda issues;

SH: sociology of education; sociology of education (1432)

CC: 1432; 1400

AN: 75H4067

AD: CA UMT